

dorsal margin slightly curved, but slope of the shell above nearly straight.

Valves inflated, irregularly undulated, and finely striated, the undulations being more regular and pronounced on the umbonal areas. Lunule flattish, not defined; esentcheon depressed and bordered by obscure ridges, which become angular near the umbones. Ligament short, broad, and conspicuous.

Interior surface undulating, white; pallial sinus wide, ascending, angular, reaching a little beyond the middle of the shell; adductor scars superficial and not differing much in size. Hinge-plate very short; teeth small and near together, both posteriors long and thin, that of the right valve being very narrow and not bifid, though it is grooved.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

Figs. 1, 2. *Clementia obliqua*, J.-Br., right valve.

Figs. 3, 4. *Clementia vatheleti*, right valve.

VI.—*Descriptions of new Species of African Heterocera in the Oxford Museum.* By G. T. BETHUNE-BAKER, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

Notodontidæ.

Stauropus dambæ, sp. n.

♀. Head and thorax chocolate-brown, with a large admixture of greenish rough scales. Primaries creamy grey, thickly irrorated with green and dark red-brown scales; the postmedian deeply crenulate line, more or less obscured, is dark red-brown; submarginal line dark red-brown, deeply waved, prominent, and continued along the fold across the middle of the cell and less distinctly along the costa; this somewhat unusual marking should serve to easily discriminate the species. Secondaries pale brown, with the usual *Stauropus* apical mark.

Expanse 47 mm.

Hab. Damba Island, on the Equator in the Victoria Nyanza, 20 miles south-east of Entebbe.

Type in the Oxford Museum.

Dr. Carpenter found the larva on April 12th; it spun up on the 14th of that month, and the imago emerged on May 2nd following.

Peratodonta bella, sp. n.

♂. Head and face tawny brown; collar prominent, ochreous, broadly tipped with tawny brown; thorax purplish grey, with patagia pinkish; abdomen with dorsum pinkish grey; ventral surface purplish grey. Primaries with dark linear costa, below which they are tawny brown, gradually becoming paler and shading off into pale pinkish, and in parts of the cell to cream-colour; an oblique more or less wedge-shaped patch of dark tawny brown occupies the terminal area, beginning in a fine line in the apex and getting rapidly wider to vein 2; below vein 2 the whole of the inner margin is pale tawny ash-colour; in the middle of the terminal area is an irregular, pale bright olive-brown, tooth-shaped mark extending shortly upwards towards the apex. Secondaries uniform cream-colour.

♀. Like the male, but without the sharp contrasts, the colours being duller, more uniform, the terminal area being pinkish rather than tawny, whilst the secondaries are darkish brownish grey; the last segment of the abdomen has a pale ash-grey tuft.

Expanse, ♂ 38, ♀ 49 mm.

Hab. Oni, 70 miles E. of Lagos.

Types in the Oxford Museum.

Male taken by W. A. Lamborn in the verandah of his house at Oni Camp, 4 P.M., Sept. 9, 1911; the female at 3 P.M. on Sept. 10. A second male was taken in the same position at 4 P.M. on Sept. 9. Mr. Lamborn is confident that all three specimens had emerged from the pupæ of captured larvæ that had escaped. Mr. Lamborn also captured a third male at rest on the upperside of a leaf in the forest, 1 mile east of Oni, March 23, 1911. All four specimens appeared in the wet season, which lasted from March 15 to Dec. 8, 1911.

Arctiadæ.

Acantharctia rubrifemora, sp. n.

Head, face, thorax, abdomen, and both wings pure white; legs white, with bright red femora above. Primaries with all the veins edged with pale greyish brown. Secondaries spotless.

Expanse 45 mm.

Hab. Damba Island, Uganda.

Type in the Oxford Museum. Bred by Dr. Carpenter, June 25, 1911, from a larva which spun June 9.

Lymantridæ.

Lælia rogersi, sp. n.

♀. Head, thorax, and abdomen creamy grey. Primaries pale ochreous grey, with three parallel, oblique, wavy darker lines; basal area paler grey. Secondaries subhyaline whitish, without any marks.

Expanse 35 mm.

Hab. Fort Hall (Kikuyu), B.E. Africa.

Type in the Oxford Museum. Taken by the Rev. K. St. A. Rogers on March 20, 1907.

Lælia acuta, sp. n.

♀. Head and thorax pale rufous brown; abdomen dirty cream-grey. Primaries pale rufous brown, somewhat paler on the fold and in the postmedian area, the only mark being an obscure dark greyish oblique stripe from the costa close to the apex to near the middle of the cell. Secondaries pale straw-colour.

Expanse 36 mm.

Hab. Damba Island, Uganda.

Type in the Oxford Museum. Bred Sept. 24, 1911, from a larva found by Dr. Carpenter.

Cifuna nigroplagata, sp. n.

♀. Head, thorax, abdomen, and both wings dull cinnamon-brown. Primaries with a large blackish patch at the end of the cell extending to the costa; from the angle of vein 3 an obscure trace of an oblique darker stripe to the middle of the inner margin; a trace of a submarginal irregular line, with some dark points in the upper radial portion; fringes darkly intersected. Secondaries with an obscure dark dash closing the cell; a submarginal indefinite irregular band of darker shading; fringes unicolorous.

Expanse 36 mm.

Hab. Damba Island, Uganda.

Type in the Oxford Museum. Bred July 12, 1911, from a larva found by Dr. Carpenter. The cocoon was spun July 1.

Dasychira geoffreyi, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Head and thorax grey, very finely irrorated with brownish; abdomen ochreous grey. Primaries pale ochreous grey, with fine brown irrorations sparsely spread in the cell

and fold, very thick on the costa and beyond the cell in the costal area, but less thick on the terminal area; a trace of a basal irregular line; a darkly outlined spot closing the cell, with a crenulate postmedian fine dark line; termen and fringes darkly spotted. Secondaries ochreous grey, becoming greyer towards the termen.

Expanse, ♂ 38, ♀ 50 mm.

Hab. Damba Island, Uganda.

Types in the Oxford Museum. Bred from larvæ found by Dr. Carpenter. First cocoon was spun May 4, 1911; the first emergence occurred May 17-18.

There is one specimen much more prominently and darkly marked, so that it is possible there may be a fair range of variation with this species, as is the case with some others of the genus.

Dasychira umbrensis, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Head, thorax, abdomen, and both wings dull darkish brown, of a mottled appearance, with very little definite marking. Primaries with three dark dots at the lower angle of the cell arranged in an inverted triangle; an obscure, dark, irregular, strongly serrate postmedian line; a series of submarginal interneural dark spots; fringes spotted in both wings. Secondaries uniform in colour.

Expanse, ♂ 43, ♀ 48 mm.

Hab. Damba Island, Uganda.

Types in the Oxford Museum. Bred from larvæ found by Dr. Carpenter. First cocoon was spun July 15, 1911, and the first moth emerged July 26.

Dasychira carpenteri, sp. n.

♂. Primaries very pale grey, with a dark basal line, highly dentate; a double irregular median line, enclosing a whitish space in which is a dark dot; the outer line is highly scalloped; beyond this is another interrupted serrate line; cell closed by a dark crescent, with a small spot in the crescent, above which and slightly further out is a dark costal patch, followed by a double crenulate postmedian line; termen with an irregular series of dark spots; the wing is dusted a good deal with very fine brownish scales. Secondaries straw-yellow, with a broad darkish border tapering down to the anal angle.

♀. Similar to the male, but darker grey, with the lines less prominent and with the crescent-shaped mark closing the cell developed into a fair-sized spot.

Expanse, ♂ 40, ♀ 50 mm.

Hab. Damba Island, Uganda.

Types in the Oxford Museum.

The male and female were captured *in copulâ* by Dr. G. D. H. Carpenter in the first half of June, 1911, on the shore on the E. side of Damba Island. Dr. Carpenter has also bred a series of seven specimens from larvæ taken on Damba Island. Cocoons were first spun June 3, 1911, and the first moth emerged June 13. Three specimens, apparently of this species, exist unnamed in the British Museum. The locality given is Ilesha, N. Nigeria.

Agaristidæ.

Schausia flavifrons, sp. n.

♂. Both wings black, with white patches. Primaries with a white basal point; a small white subovate patch in the cell; a large, long, oblong postmedian patch; a leaden basal stripe; a very oblique leaden stripe across the hinder third of the cell; cell closed with a leaden crescent; an oblique leaden subapical stripe and a trace of one below the costa. Secondaries with a large subhyaline white central patch to well beyond the cell. Palpi, frons, collar, and pectus bright orange.

Expanse 48 mm.

Hab. Mombasa.

Type in the Oxford Museum. Collected by the Rev. K. St. A. Rogers on March 13, 1906.

Lasiocampidæ.

Gastroplakæis idakum, sp. n.

♀. Head, face, and terminal segments of abdomen pale orange-grey; thorax and abdomen pale ochreous grey, the latter being the paler. Primaries pale ochreous grey, irrorated finely with darker grey; costa finely ashen grey, with an enlarged ashen area in front of the apex; a trace of a fine grey, crenulate, median line; the fine, very oblique, crenulate postmedian line is grey, and is followed by an irregular very oblique line of grey shading; a blackish spot closes the cell. Secondaries uniform pale straw-colour.

Expanse 60 mm.

Hab. Idakun, 4 miles N.W. of Oni Camp (Lagos district).

Type in the Oxford Museum. The larvæ were found by W. A. Lamborn on the 2nd of February, 1912; they spun

their cocoons on the 7th, and emerged on the 23rd of March in that year.

Mr. Lamborn's note, dated 24th March, 1912, is as follows:—"The larvæ were pale green in colour, with a median longitudinal black band on the dorsal aspect, and they were covered with short hairs. The thoracic legs were brilliant scarlet. When one touched a larva it suddenly threw back the anterior portion of its body, bringing the ventral surface uppermost, so that the legs were prominently displayed. They were then quivered violently."

Three larvæ, all of the same age, were found on one small plant, growing at the side of a forest-path.

Zygænidæ.

Saliunca egeria, sp. n.

♂. Head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen black; patagia chestnut-brown. Primaries chestnut-brown, rather darker on the fold and towards the termen; a long, dusky, wedge-shaped mark between veins 5 and 8, rapidly tapering through the cell. Secondaries uniform sooty brown.

Expanse 30 mm.

Hab. Bugalla, Sesse Islands, in the N.W. of the Victoria Nyanza.

Type in the Oxford Museum.

This specimen, the only one seen by Dr. Carpenter, was captured at rest on a grass-stem, Jan. 21, 1912, in an open grassy area on the island. Dr. Carpenter notes that at rest the wings are disposed flat over the back, with costal margins [? inner margins] loosely apposed. In this attitude the moth closely resembles some of the Lycid beetles which are common on the island.

VII.—Descriptions of Four new Fishes discovered by Mr. G. L. Bates in the Nyong River, S. Cameroon. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

Clarias oxycephalus.

Depth of body 6 times in total length, length of head $4\frac{2}{3}$ times. Head $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, tapering in front, 5^*